THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Selected Poetry.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

You may sing of the heroes of yore,
You may speak of the deeds they have done,
Of the foes they have slain by the score,
Of the glorious battles they've won;
You may seek to eternize their fame,
And it may be with goodly success—
But it is not the warrior's name
That this heart and this spirit would bless;
Though oft at their mention my soul has been stirr'd,
Yet dearer to me is the Man of his Word!

You may speak of the great ones of earth,
Of prelates, of princes and kings;
I doubt not there's something of worth
In the bosom of all human things;
But dearer to me than the whole
Of pageantry, splendor, and pride,
Is the man with a frank, honest soul,
Who never his word hath belied;—
Yes, prized above all that this earth can afford,
Though lowly and poor, is the Man of his Word!

Lectures
ON THE
MALAYSIAN ISLANDS.

BY CAPT. WALTER M. GIBSON.

LECTURE I.

Delivered in the Social Hall, Great Salt Lake City, February 28, 1860.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

BRETHREN, SISTERS AND FRIENDS:—I design this evening to make some remarks in regard to countries you see represented upon this map of Oceanica, which is roughly drawn, for the want of suitable material. But it reminds me of a story concerning one of the first map-makers, whose name was Perestrello, who, under the direction of a Portuguese prince, made maps and charts in the fourteenth century. Previous to that time mariners had no drawn surveys of ocean routes for their guidance. The wife of Perestrello partook of his zeal, and sacrificed portions of her wardrobe, upon which he might trace his hydrographic observations. A daughter of this man married Columbus, who was greatly aided by many important suggestions gathered from the first maps made by his father-in-law, and which, doubtless, led in part to his great discoveries. I cannot, however, hope for such splendid results from the rude map before you.

I wish to lead you in thought across the Pacific, from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, to those regions lying between Australia and the Asiatic continent.

As I contemplate the thousands and tens of thousands of islands that dot this great ocean, and call to mind the singular fate that attended the first discoverers, missionaries and others, who have ventured in these seas, or approached them, a feeling of sadness arises within me.

Bartholomew Diaz, who first discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and was the first European navigator that entered the Pacific Ocean by that route, perished in a storm; and his superstitious countrymen supposed that his destruction was occasioned by the anger of the storm gods that abide near that terrible cape.

Magellan was the next navigator who entered the Pacific by sailing around the southern extremity of America, and who first undertook the circumnavigation of the globe. After traversing the great ocean, he arrived at an island called Zebu, one of the Phillipine group, where he felt moved with warm attachment towards the natives, and undertook their conversion to his ideas of Catholic Christianity. The chaplains of his fleet baptized no less than eight hundred in one day. But shortly after his arrival, and whilst prosecuting with zeal the work of conversion, he was slain by the natives of the little island of Mactan, lying contiguous to Zebu.

The next Pacific navigator that occurs to my mind, is the first Englishman who entered this ocean, whose name was Oxenham. He came to the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Darien with a small vessel, which he and his seventy followers dragged ashore and concealed within the evergreen thickets of that region. Afterwards they constructed a small vessel, which he boldly launched on the Pacific Ocean. He set out with a spirit of honorable enterprise for exploration and discovery; but, meeting a richly laden Spanish vessel, he captured her, with a quarter of a million of dollars. This money led to dispute and mutiny among his seamen, and finally to his assassination.

Then, as I look at the Sandwich Islands, they call to mind the celebrated Capt. Cook, who thrice circumnavigated the globe; and who was slain by the natives of these islands, to whom he had shown so many marks of kindness and friendship.

Mendano, a notable Spanish navigator, now occurs to my mind, who discovered the island of New Guinea. He was cast ashore on the neighboring island of Santa Cruz, where he perished.

Then, again, I might mention, and many of you are no doubt familiar with the fate of the celebrated French navigator, La Perouse, who left France with such an efficient equipment, and who raised such high expectations of geographical discovery among his countrymen. For a time, interesting and valuable reports were received from his expedition in the Pacific Ocean; then many years passed away without hearing concerning him or his fleet, and many expeditions were sent out to search for him, but in vain. A commander of one of these expeditions, called Admiral D'Entrecasteau, approached a little island, and sailed round it, gave it a name, but never went ashore; if he had, he would have learned the fate of the lost navigator. Not till forty years afterwards, was it discovered by an English captain, that he was wrecked on this very island, and he and his comrades were eaten by the natives.

I now call to mind Marion du Fresne, an exceedingly interesting French nobleman, who fitted out vessels, at his own expense, to return to his native country a native of one of the Pacific Islands, who had been taken away to gratify the curiosity of the French people. You have no doubt read of this, and of the longing desire of this Polynesian to return to his native island. On visiting some of the islands of the same group to which this man belonged, the French commander was attacked by the natives and slain. His men made search to discover some traces of him, and while so engaged some of the natives appeared on the rocks, and cried out in words that were understood, "Look no more, Tacowry (a chief) has eaten Marion." The wife of this unfortunate navigator, on hearing the news became insane, and said nothing to the day of her death but repeat these words, "Tacowry has eaten Marion."

I must mention in this list of celebrated unfortunates, Nunez Balboa. He who, standing upon a peak of Darien, was the first European to discover the Pacific Ocean, into the waters of which he waded, clad in complete warrior costume, and, with sword drawn, claimed sovereignty in behalf of his country. Yet this gallant, chivalrous-hearted patriot was the victim of the mean jealousy of some of his countrymen, and was basely slain at Panama.

The next that I might mention was Almeyda, the commander or governor of the first European settlements in the East Indian seas. He was a good and intelligent man, and rendered great services to the natives. At the same time he was excited to a spirit of ambition, and effected the conquest of a neighboring country, called Cochin China, that is now invaded by France. Some of the Cochinese priestesses declared to him, solemnly, crying out to him as he departed, like the witches in the play of Macbeth, that he should never go north-west of the extreme southern point of Africa. This gloomy denunciation deeply affected his mind. He set sail, and after passing the Cape of Good Hope, he gave way to a feeling of exultation, for he was actually turning north. The same day, being near the African coast, he went ashore; some of his crew had a quarrel with the natives; and in the fight that followed, Almeyda was slain by an arrow.

Then, again, I think of Serrano, who discovered the Molucca Islands, from whence we obtain our cloves, nutmegs, and other spices. He was driven away in a furious hurricane, and was never heard of afterwards.

I could mention interesting particulars concerning some dozen other Pacific navigators, who all came to an untimely end (among whom was Quiros).

There was Tasman, who discovered Van Diemen's Land, or as it is now called Tasmania. And it would be interesting to speak of Schouten, and of another Dutch navigator, Eendraght, who discovered a portion of the coast of Australia.

The last one that I shall mention of the mournful list, is De Laval, a French navigator, who discovered the Maldives, a very numerous group of islands near the extremity of the peninsula of Hindostan. There are said to be about twelve thousand islands in that group; and about eight hundred of them are inhabited. De Laval was an intelligent man, and a man of a philosophic mind. He set out with a desire for discovery. When he arrived at these islands, he had a strong desire to impart knowledge to the natives, and give them some ideas how to construct more comfortable dwellings, how to improve in the construction of their canoes, and in the cultivation of the soil. He also taught them how to take care of some useful domestic animals, which he had on board of his vessel. Notwithstanding his benevolent services, he was placed in a state of painful captivity, in which condition he remained for five years. On one occasion, when feeling very despondent, and having lost hope of seeing his country again, he had a very impressive dream, that he should be shortly liberated; and it was intimated to his mind, that he should return to his country, and should prepare himself to devote a more special attention to the instruction of those islanders. It is a singular fact recorded in history, that the day following, there arrived a fleet of small vessels which belonged to the Rajah of Bengal, who was then independent of British dominion. This Rajah had undertaken an expedition to invade these islands, which he reduced to subjection. He discovered De Laval, and set him at liberty. When at liberty, and again restored to friends whom he had met with in that vicinity, he procured a small vessel. His first design was to return to his native country, and bring with him assistance to commence the labor of civilizing this people. But he undertook a trading voyage; his mind was drawn off by a spirit of gain, and he was slain by the natives of an island of the Nicobar group. And thus perished all the noble hearted and enterprizing men, who had devoted their lives to the increase of human knowledge by geographical discovery; many who deserve the title of martyrs of philanthropy and science; and yet, I regret to add, that a spirit of covetousness was in many instances the cause of the untimely end of Oceanican discoverers and navigators.

I, in consequence of my readings, became interested in these countries, and, thinking of them, I thought, perhaps, there is not much to be accomplished now in the way of discovery; still, I felt strongly moved with a desire to visit the islands and nations of which but slight mention has been made; for none of the navigators I have mentioned have communicated little more than a description of some of the coasts of those islands. I felt desirous to make discoveries among the people, with regard to their character, customs and history. My mind was particularly directed to the great group called Malaysia. These, with Australia and Polynesia constitute what is now termed Oceanica. I felt that the importance of this great and interesting region, or of Malaysia in particular, was much undervalued, and but little was known concerning it, by the enlightened portion of the world.

Before I set out to speak more fully with regard to that portion of the earth, I will read a few paragraphs from a report, which will probably be interesting to you; which was prepared under the direction of Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, whilst chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives, at Washington; and which related to a claim I had laid before the Government and Congress in consequence of wrongs received at the hands of European authorities on those islands. This report was printed by Congress, and reads as follows:—

"In such a case your committee do not deem it their duty to scrutinize very closely the objects or motives of Mr. Gibson's voyage to the East Indies, or his purpose in visiting the Sultan of Djambi.

"So long as he violated no law, was guilty of no offence against the persons or property of the people or government of the Netherlands, or with the allegiance of any of the citizens or subjects of that government, he had a right to visit any or all of the native princes upon any of those islands for business or for pleasure, or any other lawful purpose.

"As the principle involved in this case will probably settle the rights of American citizens in these islands in the future, your committee have deemed it advisable to present a brief statement of the geography, commercial history, productions, resources, commerce, and population, of this interesting portion of the globe.

"It is important to a proper settlement of the questions at issue that the House should understand the magnitude of the interests involved.

"The East Indian archipelago is composed of a group of islands and intermediate seas, stretching from Achin Head, the extreme northwestern point of Sumatra, to the southeastern extremity of New Guinea, a distance of about 3,500 miles, and in breadth about 1,300 miles. Among the most important islands are Borneo, 900 miles long and 800 broad; Papua, or New Guinea, 1,200 miles long, and, at the widest point, 500 broad; Sumatra, 1,120 miles long, with an average of 120 miles in breadth; Java, 600 miles long and 95 broad. There are many islands, such as Timor, Gilolo, Ceram, and Sumbawa, which would make States of the first class as to territorial dimensions. There are not less than one hundred islands that would average an equal area with the State of Delaware. There are more than one thousand of the dimensions of a large plantation domain, from 500 to 10,000 acres. There are also several thousand unappropriated islets, from one to many acres in extent, covered with the most valuable productions of the tropical forests.

"The whole area of the islands and inland seas is equal in extent to the surface of the United States and Territories, and contains a population of about 27,000,000 of souls. The soil is generally extremely fertile, and the vegetation luxuriant. The frequent equatorial showers preserve a perpetual verdure. Rice and Indian corn are grown in great abundance, and esculent roots of all kinds are produced. The coffee-plant flourishes better here than in its native soil. Cotton, of a fine long staple, is grown with success in Sumatra. The general productions of these islands are spices, drugs, gums, fancy and dye-woods, gold, silver, tin, iron, antimony, and diamonds. Coal of excellent quality exists in Sumatra, and at other points in the archipelago, in great quantities, and accessible for mining and removal. The forests of Sumatra are largely composed of the gutta percha, and it is evident that with an unrestrained commerce, this valuable gum might be obtained at a cost of one-eighth of its present value in American markets. Gold has been found in large flakes or sheets in the island of Celebes, and the neighboring islands; and there are evidences that the yield of that precious metal in Celebes might equal, if not surpass, the production of the neighboring territory of Australia. Tin has been found on many small islands in the neighborhood of Banca, and there is no doubt but that the yield of this useful and profitable metal in several of these islands might exceed those of the Banca mines, whenever public enterprise shall be directed in that quarter. The great unexplored island of New Guinea has afforded glimpses of possessing great mineral and forest wealth, and at present sustains a lucrative native commerce, to the amount of several millions of rupees, in birds of paradise feathers, tripang, and massoy.

"The immense wealth of the archipelago has been hoarded for ages, its mild climate and productive soil have absolved the native population from the necessity of systematic labor. European and American enterprise is required to put in active exercise its productive faculties. The archipelago contains laborers sufficient, if their labor is intelligently directed, to put in motion the machinery of a vast commerce. Its political and social organization is such, that it may become, under proper control, an important instrument in opening their ample resources.

"The native population is predisposed to traffic and friendly intercourse with civilized nations, notwithstanding the unfavorable view of civilization that has been presented to them by the Dutch colonial system. The policy of the Dutch has been to repress production everywhere where it would not result in their immediate profit, in order to secure a monopoly of traffic to their own limited possessions. They have maintained a maritime police to embarrass, and, as far as possible, prevent the commerce of the independent States. They have, as far as possible, shut out the Archipelagian from contact with enlightened races. Every art has been employed to exclude Europeans and Americans from these fields. The violent proceeding instituted against Mr. Gibson is only one of the many methods adopted for this purpose. The European doctrine in regard to the right of conquest, acquisition, and commerce has never reached to this realm. It has had a system of its own, created for it by the avarice of successive European States, and enforced to the extent of almost entirely repressing its productive energies."

You have now some idea, as set forth in this report, of the number and extent of this group of islands.

As regards their climate, you observe that the equator crosses two of the principal ones, Sumatra and Borneo. Being thus situated within the tropics, in the torrid zone, you will be led to suppose that they must of necessity possess an exceedingly sultry and unpleasant climate; but you will not experience there the heat that is felt in the so called temperate zone. In Sumatra I have never experienced a warmer degree of temperature than 86°, and in Java not greater than 84°. The lowest point to which the thermometer fell was 58°. This is the usual temperature on the coast. In the interior of the islands, on the mountain slopes, benches, or plateaus, it is cooler, and occasionally freezes.

On the island of Java, at the place where the Governor General resides, about 30 miles from the coast, there is often times ice, and at this point all the vegetables of the temperate zone can be cultivated.

The winds of the archipelago are mild and equable like the temperature; but in the Indian Ocean, there are terrible hurricanes, that tear away the masts of the strongest vessels, especially in the vicinity of the island called Mauritius. And then on the coast of China we have those terrible storms called typhoons. And all around these islands, the sea and coasts, and land are subject to destructive tempests. But within the circle of the archipelago, and throughout the great Java Sea, which is equal in extent to the Mediterranean; and the seas of Celebes, Mindoro and others, the winds are exceedingly gentle and regular, blowing five months from the north-west, and seven from the south-east. The winds are so mild that the natives of certain islands will venture in little open boats to traverse a distance of two thousand miles and upwards, to visit the British settlement of Singapore. The shores of these islands indicate the constant tranquillity of these waters. You will observe the grass growing to the water's edge; and there are no bold, rugged, rocky coasts, except on the ocean side of the large islands of New Guinea, Sumatra and Java.

With regard to the geology of these islands, I will not make further remarks than to simply say that the larger portion of them: Sumatra, Java, Timor, the Moluccas and Phillipines, which with many intermediate small islands, form almost a complete circle, are volcanic in their origin;—those situated in the centre of this circle, such as Borneo and Celebes are mainly sedimentary in their formation. All these islands have ranges of mountains running throughout their entire length, some sixteen or seventeen thousand feet in height. On the island of New Guinea, there is a mountain supposed to be above twenty-two thousand feet high. On the island of Sumbawa there is one of the most extraordinary volcanic mountains in the world. This mountain, called Tomboro, far surpasses Mount Etna in size, and far exceeds any of which we have any record in the terrible character of its eruptions. About eighty years ago an eruption took place from this mountain, the influence of which was felt to the distance of one thousand and one hundred miles; it scattered its ashes, and caused earthquake shocks to be felt throughout this extent of land. The islands in the vicinity were covered several inches in depth with a coat of ashes, which destroyed all vegetation; and during that year many of the inhabitants perished through famine. It was regarded by the natives as a terrible visitation of the gods; and by the Europeans is was considered likely to be the destruction of these islands; but the result was, it caused them to be exceedingly fertile.

The fertility of the soil of these islands is certainly extraordinary. The natives of most of them can raise, with facility, two crops of rice in ten months, or five crops in two years. They can produce all kinds of root crops in immense quantities; in such quantities that I do not think there is any other country in the world that is so amply provided with the means of subsistence, not only in vegetables, but in meat. I have been enabled to purchase a boat load of sweet potatoes and delicious fruit, equal to a good cart load, for ten small coppers hardly equal in value to two American cents. I have purchased rice for about thirty cents for one hundred weight, which would not quite purchase one pound in Salt Lake City. Other articles of food can be bought in the same ratio.

This extraordinary fertility is manifest in the rankness of vegetation everywhere. The luxuriant grasses grow down to the water's edge. The timber is very heavy. Some enormous cypress trees were pointed out to me near Chapultepec, in Mexico, which are supposed to be the largest in the world, requiring seven men with outstretched arms to encircle them; but, I observed trees on the island of Sumatra, that would require nine men with arms extended to stretch round them, and I have been informed by Malays who have visited New Guinea that there are trees upon this island even more enormous, which, judging from the accounts given of them, must be, as supposed with regard to those in Mexico, of antediluvian growth. The very atmosphere seems to impart extraordinary vigor to vegetation. It will put forth even when unaided by immediate contact with the soil. I have heard it remarked that you may pull up any plant on these islands at any time, and simply tie it against the bark of any tree, and it will not perish, but will put forth tender roots, and will draw sustenance from the insterstices of the bark, and live and flourish as a parasite on that tree. The most beautiful flowering shrubs of that island are parasites; they grow like the mistletoe on the oak. I have counted as many as forty-two different plants on one tree, some with rich festoons of flowers, and some like the magnolia, but different in color.

As I approached one of the small islands, after passing the Straits of Sunda; and, being enabled on account of the gentleness of the wind, and the stillness of the sea, to let my vessel glide close to one of the islands, I was astonished to observe on some of the trees such an immense quantity of butterflies. My curiosity was so far excited as to induce me to go on shore. As I approached near to the trees, so that they were within the reach of my hand, I was astonished at the tameness of the apparent butterflies, but still more astonished to discover that they were flowers.

In the vicinity of another island I observed in the air what appeared to be a beautiful white rose, that I supposed had been caught up by the wind and was gently falling to the ground; at the same time I was much surprised not to feel any breeze of wind. I was so far astonished that I went to pick up the remarkable looking flower when it fell; as I approached nearer I perceived a tremulous motion of its apparent leaves, and it fled away from me. Thus I observed flowers like butterflies, and butterflies like flowers.

The flowers of these islands, though remarkable for their beauty and variety, are more so for their odor. There is one termed the melati, or the blossom of love. It is a small white flower, not much larger than the end of my finger. If one of them were placed in this room, in half a minute it would impart a fragrance, as strong as, though more pleasantly aromatic than, an ounce of musk strewn upon the floor. There is another one called sundal malum, or the beauty of night, which the Malay girls make use of in the decoration of their person, in all of their festivities; because it possesses such a strong, penetrating, delightful aroma. The trained girls who perform in public dances, always have their hair twined with wreaths made with this flower. After interesting and amusing the company with their dances and songs, instead of going round with a plate or cup, to collect small change, they take portions of the wreath from their hair and present them to the gentlemen, as a challenge to make a small present in return.

If these islands are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their flowers, they are still more so for the great variety of fruits that are agreeable to the palate of man. The foremost is the celebrated mangostin of the Malays; it is found only in the southern portions of Sumatra in perfection. Imperfect ones have been grown on smaller islands of the vicinity. Although the adjacent islands have the same soil and climate, they cannot grow this delightful fruit in perfection. It is the size of an orange, perfectly globular in shape, and has a rind of a rich purple color, which is about a quarter of an inch thick. When broken open you discover within a rich white pulp, which when put into the mouth dissolves like a delightful and exhilarating cordial. It has no noticeable seeds, nor fibre in the pulp; nor anything to mar in the least the gratification you have in quaffing its flowing juice. It is the chief luxury of these islands. The Governor General of the Dutch possessions, who has an immense, revenue and who wishes to enjoy all the luxuries he can command, of course wishes to enjoy this delightful fruit. But it does not grow on the island of Java, upon which he resides; therefore he has established an especial express to procure it. The fruit is pulled, in Sumatra, early in the morning; it is then conveyed by swift runners to the coast; is transported in fast sailing canoes to the island of Java; and then is carried over a hundred miles, and reaches the palace of the Governor-General, to be placed on his table by three o'clock in the afternoon, in time for dinner, costing him about one dollar each, when I have procured them where they grow, a dozen or more, for the value of one cent. It is of a very perishable nature, and requires to be eaten within twenty hours after being plucked from the trees.

The next fruit that deserves mention is the durian. It is as large as an ordinary sized musk melon, and has a very rough knotty rind. The pulp much resembles in appearance the meat of the squash, but it has an exceeding strong and offensive odor, which to the European is at first as disagreeable as asafœtida. He, however, being persuaded by his Malay friends to make a trial, begins to taste it, and finds it is not so disagreeable as he had supposed; and finally he likes it. It produces a slight feeling of exhilaration, and a slight glow upon the skin that is quite agreeable. It is always eaten by the natives previous to taking a plunge in the cool and agreeable waters of their islands.

The next is the dookoo, a small fruit about as large as the largest plum. Its rind is as thin and fine as paper, and as tough as parchment. It is difficult to burst it open. When you do succeed, after some straining of the teeth, if you are not acquainted with the proper manner of managing the fruit, you are sure to be bespattered all over with its juice. This is said to be a powerful solvent of food in the stomach. I heard a Dutch physician, who had resided at the Dutch station on the island of Banca, say that he considered it an invaluable cure for dyspepsia; and that a small quantity of them eaten after partaking of an excessively hearty meal, an individual would be instantly relieved. This I proved in many cases among my sailors. There are hundreds of other fruits that are entirely unknown to the people of other countries; and that are all exceedingly pleasant in flavor, and very wholesome to eat.

Of the pine apple there are many varieties; and they are far more delicious in these islands than those found in the West Indies, or in South America.

There are about forty varieties of the banana, which are entirely peculiar to the island of Java alone. There are bananas on that island not larger than my finger, and there are others a foot or more in length; all of which are delicious and healthful; and which I ate daily in the place of flour bread.

There is a great variety of fruit found in profusion upon every island. I did not visit a single island where I did not find in abundance the cocoa-nut. That you find everywhere in Oceanica, but in these islands more abundantly. There you find the ketapan-nut, which has a wonderful effect upon the human hair, and from which is extracted the celebrated Macassar oil; two or three applications of it will improve the growth of the hair, darken its hue, and imparts to it a disposition to curl.

I ought not dismiss the especialities of the vegetable kingdom, without making a remark about the clove. It was once the most interesting of the products of these islands, along with the nutmeg and other spices. It used to sell in Europe for one hundred and thirty times more than it costs in these seas. This excited the spirit of enterprise in the ancient Phenicians and Arabs; the latter being supposed to grow those spices in their own land, which, however, was a mistake. This trade excited the spirit of enterprise in the Italians and Spaniards. It was the bait that stimulated the mind of Columbus, and led to the discovery of this continent.

The clove is not the fruit, nor the flower, nor the seed, but it is simply the unexpanded bud of a beautiful tree of the myrtle family, which resembles the box bush, and grows to the height of twenty and thirty feet. It is covered with beautiful white flowers, which are gathered very expeditiously at a certain point of its growth, and then dried in the sun.

The natives make no use of the clove. I may say the same of the nutmeg, of coffee, and of pepper, which are never made use of in food by the people who grow them. The nutmeg they use green, and it makes a delightful preserve. The natives of Java, who cultivate so much coffee for trade, are astonished that the Europeans will destroy their constitutions by using it. The Sumatrans, who cultivate pepper, consider it exceedingly pernicious to the body, and offensive to the deities. This is the superstition of most of the people. But they make a very extensive use of their red pepper, which they use plentifully. They say it cools them when oppressed by heat. I found such to be the case in my own experience.

I must now speak in regard to the animals of the Archipelago. I have been using the terms "remarkable" and "extraordinary," but they are more especially applicable in speaking of the animals than in reference to the vegetable products which I have been speaking of. All things seem to be remarkable in these seas, especially in this group of volcanic islands. When you enter into the circle of these islands, everything you see convinces you that you are in a new and peculiar region of the earth.

The foremost among the animals of these islands is the elephant. He grows the largest in size, and is found in the greatest numbers on Sumatra. It is found also on the island of Ceylon. But much the largest are found on the island of Sumatra. There, is to be seen the beautiful white elephant which is worshipped by the Siamese. These elephants are very uncommon, and yet they are not albinoes. They are contented to destroy a few of your fields, once in a while, when they take a notion to indulge in a little repast. They generally produce the tenderest specie of the beast. I had an opportunity of indulging in an estimate to capture an elephant. I hired a gang of natives. You can hire fifty or a hundred men at a cost of five cents per day per man. I gave a chieftain five Spanish dollars per day for the services of fifty men, and he made considerable profit out of that. After much interesting adventure, though attended with much fatigue, we succeeded in capturing a young one, an elephant calf about eight feet high.

There are various methods of capturing them, such as driving them into enclosures, &c. With many of the methods of capturing the elephant you are doubtless familiar. I designed to take this elephant with me on board of my vessel to Singapore. He was so readily tamed, and so easily induced to follow an older one that had been domesticated, that I felt much interested in him, but I did not have the opportunity, in consequence of my arrest by the Dutch authorities of Java.

The tigers are numerous on that island, which are larger there than the Bengal tiger. I saw a tiger on the island of Sumatra, that measured from his nose to the root of his tail fourteen feet. He had a spine eleven feet long. That terrible animal is confined almost exclusively to the island of Sumatra. A few years ago they were not known on the island of Singapore, where the British are established; but they crossed the straits, and are now very numerous. I read in a newspaper that came to me last mail, that on an average there are one and a half persons killed by them every day on that island. The government is offering a large reward to bring about their extermination. It has been mentioned in a California paper that a company was about to contract with the British government for killing all the tigers at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars per head. The Malays will not undertake the destruction of them. They entertain a singular superstition with regard to them. They believe in the transmigration of souls. They believe, if they do not act their part right, they have to undergo a probation in the body of some animal after death. They believe that most of the tigers are tabernacles containing the souls of their ancestors; and consider it an insult to the tiger to call him arimau, his proper name; when they are in the woods, they speak about him in very respectful terms, calling him nenek, or ancestor; but when talking in a place of security, they use the more disrespectful animal epithet. When a brother or a sister is destroyed by a tiger, it is only then that they will pursue that individual beast as a murderer.

The buffalo must be spoken of in connection with the tiger. He is unlike the buffalo of our plains. He has short hair, of a dirty mouse color; has a hump, but no mane. He is an exceedingly gentle animal. Almost every islander, however poor, owns a buffalo; and those who are wealthy own a great number. They are their chief draught animals, for they never use the horse for any labor. I have seen a buffalo permit the children to climb upon his back, hold on to his feet, swing by his tail, and pull him by the horns, while he would step about among them with great care, so as not to step upon the toes of the little ones. But when in the vicinity of the tiger, or when passing the litter cast out of the kennel of a tame tiger, he becomes exceedingly furious. The buffalo is considered the hero or champion of the natives, and the tiger is the representative of the European. When placed in a ring for combat, these animals approach each other with a great deal of caution, the tiger circling around the buffalo with that care which a good snake dog will work round his serpentine enemy. The buffalo generally stands on the defensive; and the tiger moves about watching his opportunity to make the deadly spring. If the tiger succeeds in fastening himself upon the neck or flank of the buffalo, he is a dead beast; if he misses his aim, and is stopped by the buffalo's sharp strong horns, then the tiger is gored to death: when the buffalo falls, the tiger dispatches him in an instant by tearing open the great veins of his throat; when the whole audience is affected with quiet solemnity; but when the tiger is pierced and gored by their enraged champion, they are excited with the greatest extravagance of joy. The buffalo, that valuable animal, is found upon every large island of these seas; tho' I am not so sure with regard to New Guinea. The most of this buffalo is as good beef as I ever ate. They have also great varieties of cattle, somewhat more slender-limbed and swift-footed than ours.

There is a great abundance of deer. There is one peculiar shaped animal, called the hog deer. It has a singular elongated jaw; its meat is much esteemed by the natives. Then there is the large deer of Sumatra and Java, some almost as large as an elk. At the same time there is found on the islands of Sumatra and Java a small deer that will not weigh as much as an ordinary rabbit. I have handled a full-grown one, that I am satisfied would not weigh two pounds, with little legs not thicker than pipe stems. They are often tamed by the Malay princes, who cover their little hoofs with gold, and fasten jewelled collars around their necks. Many captains of ships have tried to bring them to America and to Europe, but have not been able in consequence of the cold of the Cape of Good Hope. Some stuffed specimens of this marvelous little deer are to be seen in New York and Boston, and probably in other parts of America.

The wild hog is found in great abundance in all these islands. About fifty of these islands are designated by words, which are so many different names for the hog. There is one considerable group called Babuyanes, which signifies land of hogs. They are in such quantities that the natives have not been able to cultivate the ground with success. What little rice they do cultivate they have to enclose very carefully to protect it from them, and from the immense number of rabbits that are everywhere found. The vessels of Capt. Cook were fully supplied with hog meat by the natives of the Sandwich Islands; which was found in good salted condition on the arrival of the ship in England. I visited a small island called Nangka, on the coast of the island of Banca, not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. There was an immense number of hogs on this island; they cross from the larger island to the smaller one in time of low water, and wait until the tide goes down again to return to the large island. I and my men easily captured and killed more wild pigs than we needed. The pork was lean and rich flavored; and it was then I had to make use of the antidyspeptic fruit for my seamen.

I do not undertake to speak of the great variety of animals fully; I only wish to make mention of those that have peculiarities about them that are not generally known. There are to be found the rhinoceros in great numbers. There is also the fierce black panther, found also in the island of Sumatra. He has a rich and glossy black coat, and is the most ferocious of the tiger family. I saw a little cub confined in a cage not more than a few weeks old, which seemed to manifest all the ferocity of a full-grown one. When handled it fired. It seemed many persons to get at the leg it fired. It seemed many persons to get at the hand of the person that fed it. I had in my possession in Java, a tiger cub. I kept him in a cage for a few months. His ferocity rose as

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great, that the men were in great danger who fed him and after trying in vain to soften his savage nature, I killed him.

The birds of these islands are equally remarkable with the animals and vegetables; and like the animals and vegetables they have their particular limits. The birds of the island of Sumatra are entirely different from those of Java, in plumage and in many other respects, notwithstanding the proximity of these islands, which are only separated by a narrow strait, in which are many islets like stepping stones across a stream. On the little island called Ceram; on this island alone you find a large bird called the cassowary, a bird that can swallow an adobe; and when caged are known to swallow portions of brick bats to help digest their food. Then there is the remarkable bird we call the bird of paradise. They are found in the island of New Guinea alone. An important trade is carried on in these birds, with the feathers of this beautiful bird. The ornaments of all Asiatic princes were made of the feathers of this bird. These ornamental feathers were brought to King Solomon, he, no doubt, indulging in a general oriental fancy, used the feathers of the birds of paradise for ornament. The navy of Hiram of Tyre brought gold, silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks, it is said; but the Hebrew word, tuchiim, simply means a bird of splendid plumage; and the English bishops who translated the Bible by order of King James were unacquainted with the beautiful birds of paradise, and the peacock having the most beautiful plumage, of all the birds with which they were acquainted, they put it down peacock. The winds were entirely favorable to waft vessels from the coast of the Red Sea to the coasts of Sumatra. They brought gold and ivory and various fancy woods, which are all found in the islands; and most likely those birds of most magnificent plumage, the birds of paradise, whose feathers have been in ancient as well as modern times, so much used by the Asiatic princes. As I have said, that bird forms an important article of trade at this time with Siam and China, amounting in value to nearly a million of dollars. The largest portion of them are captured on the spice islands, which are not more than a hundred miles from New Guinea. They seem to be attracted by the delightful odor that is continually wafted from these islands. They are not observed to feed upon anything, but merely to hover around in the humid atmosphere that continually rest over these islands, and they seem to delight in breathing this aromatic atmosphere. When the winds blow, they descend to the earth, and being clumsy in attempting to rise again, they are easily captured by the natives. There are a great variety of beautiful small birds, some not larger than a tomtit, that have a plumage the base of which is a snowy white, and covered with small distinct purple spots. And there is the Java sparrow that resembles a beautiful work in wax. It has a white and black plumage peculiarly blended. Then there is a small swallow that is to be found plentifully upon the island of Java and among the Philippines. They build their nests in the caves of these islands, especially of Java, into which the ocean rushes with tremendous fury. In those portions of the caves beyond the reach of the surf, the ocean swallow builds her nest with a peculiar kind of jelly found on the rocky reefs. The bird swallows it, and cast it out again from its throat; with this it constructs its nest, and when first made it looks almost white, or like opium. It is esteemed by the Chinese one of the greatest luxuries. They will give for fresh nests twice their weight in silver. They will give two dollars an ounce. Their great value is owing mostly to the danger there is in getting them. Few dare venture into those terrible caves. The Chinese attribute to these swallow nests peculiar invigorating and erotic stimulant qualities. They believe they will restore, almost, old age to youth, and therefore the luxurious Chinese spend their money freely in procuring these nests. The trade in that article alone, in Java, amounted, last year, to about seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars; and that only for prime cost and exportation. The Chinese put them into soup, and the greater amount of bird's nests there are at their feasts the greater is supposed to be the wealth of the entertainer. His wealth is indicated by that article, as the wealth of the people of other nations is by the amount of gold and silver plate they can display upon their tables. After the guests are all seated, and after the greater portion of the repast has been disposed of, then a dish of choice fruit is placed on the mat before them; and the host or one of his wives, or his chief steward, enters with a gold or silver vessel containing bird's nests, which are mixed up with the soup before their eyes.

There is a great variety of fish in all of the waters of those seas. There is one which much resembles the salmon, in the color of its meat, and the richness of its flavor. There is also a variety of shrimps, which the natives are very fond of. Quantities of the spawn of certain sea fish, which are found in the sands on the coast, are placed in ponds, and by means of this spawn the natives raise immense quantities of fish, without having to go to sea to catch them. The same practice is pursued in Holland, but they have to use artificial heat to hatch out the fish, in the manner that they hatch eggs in Egypt.

Of serpents, the most dangerous are found in the island of Sumatra. None have been seen on the island of New Guinea. The most of the serpents of Sumatra, are of the constrictor species, like the constrictor of Africa. They have no poisonous fangs, but are endowed with great muscular power. In these islands I never saw a snake in the jungle, or in any other part, except once whilst in prison in Java. One night I observed in my cell an enormous constrictor snake, that came from the moat through a sewer or drain: if I had not thought of throwing my bolster at him, which he squeezed and twisted in a frantic manner, I suppose I should have had my person subjected to his scaly embrace.

These few remarks will give you some slight idea of the great extent of these islands; their fertility, peculiarities of their vegetable products; their animals, birds, etc. But my chief desire is to speak about the men, women and children of these islands. It was my object in traveling, not so much to go in quest of some new islands, or to look for trade, as it was to become acquainted with the varieties and peculiarities of my fellow beings in the Indian seas. The Malays and kindred races are a people little known, and have been hid up, as it were, in that region from the knowledge of the world. It is generally supposed that the people called the Malays are the sole inhabitants and are a blood-thirsty people. But there are thirty millions of people in that part of the world, of which number not more than two millions are genuine Malays; and they are mostly confined to the island of Sumatra. There are not fewer than probably one hundred and twenty different races and languages to be found in the East Indian archipelago. We find to the north of Sumatra the Achinese. And then we find the singular race called Battaks, who are the only people on all these islands that ever practice cannibalism, and it is only a very moderate indulgence in human flesh. They never partake of it as food like the Feejeeans and other Polynesians. When they capture a notable enemy, or execute a most detestable criminal, a number will assemble, and cut off a portion of the fleshy part of the palm of the hand, and of his thumb, and cut it in fine strips, dip it in a preparation of red pepper and other seasoning, and swallow it like a pill. They consider in doing this that they disgrace him and destroy his caste from further advancement. The Malays were not known in these seas twelve hundred years ago. The great majority of the natives of the islands of those seas may be truly called the Scandinavians of the East. I believe they are of the same origin. They have given government to all the races of the islands; also languages, laws, customs and religion. The Malay language is spoken or partly understood throughout an extent of fifteen thousand miles, that is from Madagascar to the little island called Easter, within a few hundred miles of the American coasts. You may discover in the language of the Araucanian Indians of the South American coast many Malay words. We see evidence, not only of their language but of their labor. We observe their wonderful structures in Java. There are some of the most remarkable ruins of temples that are to be found on this globe. There is one temple in good preservation, called Brambanan, five hundred and twenty feet high, as lofty as the pyramids of Cheops. In and around it are to be seen at this time about two thousand colossal statues in a seated position, and yet eighteen feet in height.

On the little island called Easter, near the American coast, was discovered by Capt. Cook, most remarkable ruins of an Egyptian character, and resembling the ruins found in other islands. Immense statues, forty feet in height, and an immense wall of solid masonry of a peculiar kind of stone, called lapillo, by a French navigator.

It was the opinion of Capt. Cook that the vestiges of ruins to be seen, would have required the labor of a thousand times as many inhabitants as are found on this island, and would occupy them for centuries. The inhabitants there know nothing about those immense works. You find traces of the same kind of labor on the South American coast, and, as you know, in Central America. And I am satisfied that further geographical observations will establish many facts concerning migration and construction corresponding with what is stated in the Book of Mormon.

I presume that the lateness of the hour will compel me to bring my remarks to a close. I had nothing definite mapped out in my mind when I commenced. I felt I should be unable to deliver fully the information this subject supplies; but I supposed that probably I might have another opportunity, if it be considered desirable; and if it is, I shall take pleasure in saying more concerning the races of the Archipelago, their history, customs, marriage ceremonies and other characteristics that are interesting; and also endeavor to present to your minds the interesting field that is open in these islands for missionary efforts.

THE

MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

LECTURES.

With a view to give the citizens of Utah, in Iron, in Washington, in Cache and other distant parts, as well as in Great Salt Lake County, an opportunity to receive the benefits to be derived from the generous contributions of our talented frends who occasionally drop in upon us, and kindly offer their services to give us information reaching far beyond our own immediate cognizance, we have this week commenced the publication of a course of lectures delivered by Captain Gibson in this city. The interest so demonstratively manifested in these lectures has been the strong inducement that has led us to give them the present publicity.

It is to us a source of real pleasure to find that our fellow-citizens are so much alive to the attainment of knowledge that theirs or our own experience may not yet have grasped. Things, strange and wonderful, as are so vividly and eloquently described and delineated by our friend the Captain may, at the first view, call forth the sceptical criticism of those who have obtained their information solely from the little they have seen and the much that they have read. Yet in our close criticism we should ever remember that,

"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

To us, as ordinary minds, it would at first seem a matter of great wonder that, in ancient times, a man like the prospective king David, measuring about five feet ten, like ourselves, or even two or three inches more, should be found confronted in deadly conflict with an enemy looming up to six cubits and a span, or somewhere in the neighborhood of ten feet. Yet that same David and the great Goliah were at one time living facts in history, and their identity is unquestioned. Carefully then should we consider before we pronounce astonishing developements concerning the history of the globe we inhabit, as mere fictions or dubious statements, till we have well weighed the facts that were once demonstrated with those that are now propounded. The history of the Archipelago is replete with the most intense interest. The character of the natives who inhabit the islands which form that interesting group, has been but little known to the world. True, the British government made those islands, some twenty years ago, if we remember rightly, ring again with the booming of their guns, as they drove the Malay sea-robbers from their haunts, and, following them to their island dens, compelled their submission or their death. But the information derived from one who has been an actual sojourner amongst them cannot fail to call forth our more special attention and interest.

The vast and unmeasured field of the great creation is an unbounded source of study. From the diminutive ant, which mathematically performs its own domestic duties, to the great tiger of Malaysia that roams over the islands of its nativity in search of human victims, there is much to be learned, much to be thought of, much to be admired, and much to lead us to reflect upon and adore the inimitable character of the Great Power that controls our universe.

Nor are these the only subjects of interest which should command our attention. From the distribution of the progeny of our great ancestor, many tribes have sprung. They are as varied in their features, their characters, and customs, as the climates in which they dwell. Full of interest then must everything be that pertains to the far remote descendants of our ancient father. The islands of the oceans are peopled with human beings. Those beings are our distant relatives. Looking far away into the future,—should we be permitted to extend our prophetic vision a thousand years or more,—would we not feel pleased to see fairly portrayed the coming history of our own scattering, meandering descendants? Should we not feel equally interested in learning the history, present locality and customs of the lineal descendants and heirs at natural law of our forefathers? From these lectures of Captain Gibson much may be learned most interesting and instructive on all these points. Books, journals, special dispatches and special correspondence may give us the outlines, but from him who has made the isolated inhabitants of the far-off islands his every day companions, we cannot fail to learn more, much more than the formal composition of a book or pamphlet can furnish. The needle of Cleopatra,—the entrance gate to Thebe city and its unaccounted-for surmountings—the far-famed pyramids of Egypt, have drawn forth the admiration and astonishment of the world. They refer to years of long ago; yet they are facts in history. The created highways and artistic bridges of Peru have formed materials for the commendations of our greatest historians, and are yet considered world's wonders; but they are demonstrated facts. After these reflections, why should the most sceptical hesitate in culling from the observations of travellers of our own personal acquaintance, items of interest, substantiated by living testimony, far less abounding in the marvellous, respecting our own cotemporary inhabitants of the earth?

Professor Pratt has given some lectures in a more philosophical strain, which, by his permission and assistance we may publish in their regular course, illustrative of scientific facts. To the slightly-observing listener they may have appeared dull and monotonous; but they bear the germinating foundation of most instructive study. It may be said that they were more suited to a college than a congregation of the wholesale classes; yet they are not the less important and useful.

It is not our present intention, nor have we space or leisure to review in detail the subjects dwelt upon by the two gentlemen whose names we have here introduced. The former, Captain Gibson, is to the citizens a comparative stranger. Hence we have said the more of the character of his lectures. The latter is well known to all; a man of correct study and well-tried integrity.

Leaving for the present the gentlemen to whom we have referred—we trust kindly and respectfully to the final verdict of their audiences—and the public criticism, we have a word to say in regard to the practical usefulness of public lectures.

The Archipelago has its allurements; the rays of the sun their beauty and philosophy; the earth we inhabit has its subterranean secrets and convulsions. All true, very true! But is there not something nearer home than those distant islands, or more accessible to us than the sun's great philosophy, to command our attention and interest?

Perhaps it may not have occurred to many that in Utah there are subjects which, properly studied, would be among the most interesting that could be talked about anywhere. Prowling in the snowy gorges of our eternal barriers are found some of the most fearful and muscularly powerful beasts of prey. The wolverine that crawls along apparently stupid and inactive in the midst of the tangled willows and birch-wood, is said to be in strength and ferocity a match for the lion of Africa or the tiger of Bengal. The bear, of almost every class; the elk, the deer, the antelope, the wolf of Arctic character,—the genuine fox and its mongrel inferior,—the hare and the rabbit, and their crossbred comrades, who claim no particular cognomen; the squirrel of varied dimensions, and the weasel of different colors, the otter and the beaver, and last of all the poor mouse of the prairie, that scuds in terror as the nose of the ploughshare approaches his nest, have all their interest and claim to record. From the proud white swan that floats on its waters, like a well trimmed skipper, down to the plaintive mourning dove, or even to the more love-enticing robin redbreast many forms and varieties of the feathered tribe of creation may be found within the boundary-lines of our territory.

Utah was once a barren desert; she has now her ploughed fields, and hence has her attractions. But she has not driven away her natural endowments. What she was once it would be interesting to study. What she is now it is our duty to learn. There are in our midst old men and young men who have traversed her canyons and her deserts, and who know in pretty fair detail her natural history. Let them be called forth, and among the very interesting details of foreign climes, let us occasionally be favored with something interesting that approaches *home*. "Variety is the spice of life," it is said, and a variety such as this would be appreciated indeed.

We would not wish to be understood as discouraging in the least the continuation of the lectures of the Professor and the Captain, nor to abridge their number or frequency. There are more than two evenings in the week; and the long nights have not yet ended. Many a gem lies hidden deep in the ocean of young hearts in Utah, and many a fragrant flower is blushing unseen in the dark corners of our deserts. Let the gems be brought forth and display their lustre, and the flowers blossom in the sunlight.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Buttons.—Calling at Governor Young's office the other day, our attention was attracted to a large card of buttons manufactured at the Sugar Works by Mr. George F. Hamson, formerly of Brigham City. They were of every variety of size, and, not only of a quality far superior to the imported article, but will be offered for sale at a much lower price. This is a step in the right direction. It is in vain to talk of the encouragement of home manufacture, when we are required to pay from ten to fifty per cent more for the articles made here than for those imported.

Cutlery.—Our friend Bishop Hunter, in making us a neighborly call, ever welcome as he is, showed us a knife and fork, the manufacture of Mr. Clayton, of this city. Considering their excellent quality and strength, they will compare favorably with any in the market. Success to the mechanics at home!

Personal.—We are under renewed obligations to our friend Colonel Hooper for an excellent variety of eastern papers. We are pleased to learn that the Colonel is alive to our interests, and, though far away, that the welfare of Utah holds possession of the warm corner of his heart. Pitch in, old friend! There is a fine field before you, and a glorious reunion when you shall have accomplished your patriotic object.

Communications.—All communications addressed to the Mountaineer must be accompanied with the real name of the author to ensure insertion in its columns. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of communications not published by us.

Thanks to our Agent at Nephi.—We are under obligation to our agent, M. D. Hambleton, Esq., of Juab Co., for the collection, in full, of payment due from our numerous subscribers in Nephi; and here we wish to tender thanks to our friends for their liberal subscription and prompt response to our call.

Local News.

Revolvers in Demand.—On Wednesday night last, Young & Irwin's show window was broken in, and from it taken a fine revolver. We trust our friends for the future will take care to safely secure their property against the curses who live on the earnings of honest men.

Fatal Accident.—Ann Eliza, the daughter of Wm. and Lucy Wood, was accidentally shot in the forehead Jan. 18th, which terminated fatally Jan. 30th, 1860. Her age was five years and twenty-one days.

Weather.—With all due respect to the obsequious bow in advance which spring has made us, we are yet under obligations to submit to the tedious tarry of old winter. Here he is, and here he still seems determined to abide, notwithstanding all objections and remonstrances.

County Court.—The county court for Great Salt Lake Co., has been in session the past week, in this city, Judge Smith presiding, assisted by Messrs. Miller, Huffaker and Sheets, selectmen. We took the opportunity, which temporary cessation from business offered, to visit the court, and although personally acquainted with its members, we must say we were most agreeably surprised at their dignified bearing, and the dispatch with which business was performed.

Iba-pah Valley.—Indian Remonstrances.—We are informed by a gentleman of our acquaintance, recently from Deep Creek, Iba-pah Valley, that the Indians in that vicinity, during the past winter, have proved themselves to be troublesome neighbors to the few white inhabitants who reside there. The cause, our informant states, was produced by the disappointments they had received at the hands of Wm. H. Rogers, Indian agent, who has repeatedly promised to go out and distribute amongst them a certain lot of goods, stored in Iba-pah Valley for their use. Our informant states that a few days since a number of them presented themselves en masse, and said they wanted the goods there stored—that the blankets, shirts, &c., belonged to them; the winter had been unusually cold; all the rabbits were killed, their children were starving, and suffering for want of clothing, and that they should act as their own agent and distribute their goods to suit themselves. They were, however, with considerable difficulty, persuaded to leave without doing much damage; threatening, however, to obtain their goods by force, if necessary. In testimony of the sincerity of these sentiments, they killed a fine beef ox belonging to Mr. Harrison Severe, and distributed it amongst themselves.—The above statement is one of the many which we have heard respecting the official bearing of the appointees in the Indian Department of Utah. And how much more, or less, can be expected of agents domiciled in Great Salt Lake City by the Indian Bureau, we cannot divine. With us there is no disappointment; we are only surprized that these gentlemen can furnish vouchers to the Department for their disbursments, and are yet retained in its service. It is not entirely improbable that we may have retained a shot in the locker for this interesting department not to mention delightful details of naked Indians and big blanket accounts, &c., &c., &c.!!!

Important Information.—*Prospects of Spring.*—The signs of spring are more favorable than they were five or six weeks ago, and if winter does not come to a close in the course of another week, it certainly will by the lapse of time before long. On Sunday morning, flocks of wild geese were flying northward, which to the Yankees is a *sure* sign of spring, but for an hour or more on Monday evening, while it was snowing and blowing from the north-west, there was *one* at least, who thought that the winter had not ended.—*Exchange.*

Laws of the Last Session.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TERRITORIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be paid, out of any money in the Territorial Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following amounts:—

To William C. Staines, for services as librarian for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859	$ 450 00
To William C. Staines, as librarian for binding books, &c	150 00
To cover the amount drawn by the warden of the Penitentiary to defray the expenses of territorial prisoners, and the repairs of the Penitentiary, up to this date	200 00
To Millen Attwood, for guarding at the Penitentiary from December 11th, 1859, to January 16, 1860,—35 days, at $3 per day	105 00
To Samuel F. Attwood, for guarding at the Penitentiary from December 11th, 1859, to January 16, 1860,—35 days, at $3 per day	105 00
To the warden or proper officer of the Penitentiary, for penitentiary purposes for the ensuing year, or so much thereof as may be necessary	3350 00
To James Ferguson, for services as adjutant general, office rent, stationery, lights, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1859	300 00
To William Clayton, for services as auditor of public accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859	200 00
To William Clayton, auditor of public accounts, for stationery for the year 1859	15 25
To William Clayton, auditor of public accounts, to purchase a new set of books for office, or so much thereof as may be necessary	30 00
To D. O. Calder, for services as territorial treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1859	200 00
To George A. Smith, for services as one of the special committee appointed by the Assembly last session to arrange and index laws, as per bill	237 00
To Hosea Stout, for services as one of the special committee appointed by the Assembly last session to arrange and index laws, as per bill	279 00
To Seth M. Blair, for services as one of the aforesaid special committee appointed by the Assembly last session to arrange and index laws, as per bill	159 00
To cover the amount drawn by the aforesaid committee to defray the expenses of clerk hire, fuel and stationery, as per bill	364 25
To the aforesaid special committee, to defray the expenses of rent, lights and stationery, as per bill	218 95
To George H. Bean, for amount overpaid into the territorial treasury in 1854, when acting as assessor and collector for Utah County	24 63
To cover the amount drawn by Alexander Wilson, for services as prosecuting attorney during the year 1858-59	96 25
To Hockaday & Burr, expenses incurred in the execution of Thomas H. Ferguson	81 00
To J. C. Little, expenses incurred in the execution of Thomas H. Ferguson	16 00
To A. P Rockwood, expenses incurred in the execution of Thomas H. Ferguson	8 00
To John Kay, territorial marshal, for services as per order of his Excellency the Governor in search of armed bands and exploring the mountains, &c., from the point of the mountain south to Goshen, in Utah County, from May 9th to May 16th, 1859,—7 days, at $3 per day	21 00
To John Sharp, for services as deputy territorial marshal as aforesaid, from May 9th to May 16, 1859,—7 days, at $3 per day	21 00
To John Kay, territorial marshal for services as aforesaid of span of horses, carriage and teamster, feed, &c., from May 9 to May 16, 1859,—7 days, at $5 per day	35 00
To Elias Smith, for printing blanks for school purposes	30 00
To Arthur Stayner, for services as clerk to the engrossing committee,—4 days, at $3 per day	12 00
To Patrick Lynch, for three days' services as clerk after the close of the session 1858-9, at $3 per day	9 00
To Thomas D. Brown, for services rendered as territorial road commissioner in 1858-9	25 00
To the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society	500 00
To Brigham Young and Freemont Little, amounting part of the appropriation for payment for the making of the road in Provo Kanyon	2169 27
To improving that portion of the County Road in Washington County on Ash Creek, known as Rocky Ridge, said sum to be expended under the direction of the county court of said county	325 00
To Gardner Snow and Andrew Love, probate judges of Sanpete and Juab Counties, to be expended upon the road in Salt Creek Kanyon	500 00
To Robert T. Burton, sheriff of Great Salt Lake County, for the benefit of William H. Branch and S. F. Attwood, balance due for boarding and guarding prisoners from Sept. 2, 1858, to Jan. 13th, 1859	151 00
To Thomas Bullock, for eight days' extra service at the session 1858-9, not paid for by the Secretary of the Territory, at $3 per day	24 00
For territorial incidental expenses, to be expended under the supervision of the auditor of public accounts	150 00
For the relief of Great Salt Lake County, for guarding, boarding, &c., of prisoners committed by the U. S. District Court	1000 00
Total	$12519 40

Daniel H. Wells,
President of the Council.
John Taylor,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved Jan. 20, 1860.
A. Cumming,
Governor of Utah Territory.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be appropriated out of the moneys appropriated by Congress to defray legislative expenses in the Territory of Utah, the following amounts to defray the expenses of the present Legislative Assembly, to wit:

For mileage of the members of the Council, two hundred and sixty eight dollars and eighty cents	$ 268 80
For mileage of the members of the House of Representatives, four hundred and seventy three dollars and ten cents	473 10
For per diem of the members of the Council, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars	1,560 00
For per diem of the members of the House of Representatives, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars	2,880 00
For per diem of the officers of the Council, eight hundred and forty dollars	840 00
For per diem of the officers of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and forty dollars	840 00
For public printing, by estimate, six thousand dollars	6,000 00
For incidental expenses by estimate, six thousand dollars	6,000 00
Total, eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents	$18,861 90

Daniel H Wells,
President of the Council.
John Taylor,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved January 20, 1860.
A. Cumming,
Governor of Utah Territory.

Home News.

Texas.—General Houston has sent the South Carolina resolutions to the Texas Legislature, accompanied by a message disapproving of a Southern convention. A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature, sustaining the Governor's position.

Minister McLane arrived at Washington on the 9th inst., from New Orleans, having been only three days en route. It is understood he has been called to the capital for special conference on the late treaty made with the Juarez government in Mexico. The treaty was already before the senate for ratification.

A semi-weekly mail between the Atlantic and Pacific is advocated in the senate, by Senator Gwin, and a change to the overland route of the entire Pacific mail is spoken of.

James Stephens, the Methodist Sunday-school teacher, who was some time last spring convicted of the poisoning of his wife in New York, for the sake of getting his niece, was to be executed on the 3rd of February. Some days before, he was fully prepared with fire arms to kill the jailor, and was only frustrated in his designs by another prisoner, Felix Sanchez, giving information of his plans. Stephens, from beginning to end of his publicity through his love scrape, poisoning, and attempt upon his jailor, has shewn himself to be a consummate scoundrel, sailing under religious colors to better cover the blackness of his villainy.

A Pony Express, the Forerunner of a Telegraph and Railroad to the Pacific, from Leavenworth to Sacramento, via Salt Lake.—The first express on the Pony Express Line, we learn, will leave Leavenworth on the 4th of April, via Salt Lake City and Camp Floyd, thence over the Simpson route, direct to Sacramento. The proprietors feel confident they will be able to put despatches through in eight days; to do this, they will have to accomplish an average speed of only eight miles per hour, and this we feel certain they will be fully able to perform, after they get the route properly stocked with the kind of horses or ponies they think of using, which in our opinion is far better than fine mules for the service. Should this enterprise be successful, we fully expect to see a telegraph over this route, and that too before the expiration of next Congress. Such an arrangement will produce daily communication between the citizens of Utah and California, which we think would soon be followed by the fiery chariot with its iron horse.

A young woman calling herself Miss Dresser, representing that she is a reformed Mormon lady, who disgusted with the state of society in Utah, slipped out of the back door one moonlight evening and made her way to the States, where she has been engaged in delivering a lecture about Brigham Young, polygamy, the degraded condition of the women, &c., has furnished the papers all over the country with delightful paragraphs, for some time back. She now

furnishes a most undelightful paragraph for the papers. She has an agent, calling himself "the Rev. Mr. Smith," a man having a family in Missouri, who has accompanied her on her lecturing tours as a sort of business man. This agent was expelled from a hotel down at Nashville, recently, for being found in close relations with the female denouncer of Mormonism, who turns out to be an arrant imposter, and the "Rev. Mr. Smith" a miserable humbug.—*Palmyra paper.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

We have Washington dates to the 12th February, from which we glean the following items: A bill abolishing the Post office franking privilege, to be in force on and after the 10th of April, passed the Senate, as amended, on the 9th. This bill, we have no doubt, will be lost in the House. A bill also passed, allowing by way of damage, 6 per cent payment in full to mail contractors, for all damage sustained by them, consequent upon the non-payment of mail contracts by government. This per-centage is not payable to assignees. The Senate passed the Post office deficiency bill, with some amendments, and sent it to the House for concurrence. In the election of Public Printer, the House appears to be very sensitive, having its scruples relative to the honesty, or integrity, of certain candidates for that position. The organization of the standing committees of the House appear to give greater satisfaction than was anticipated by the opposition party.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the following as Standing Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Sherman, Davis of Md., Phelps, Stevens, Washburn of Me., Millson, Morrill, Crawford and Spaulding.

On Commerce—Messrs. Washburne of Ill., Wade, John Cochrane, Eliot, Smith of N. C., Morehead, Lamar, Nixon and Clemens.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stanton, Curtis, Bonham, Buffinton, Olin, McRae, Pendleton, Longenecker and Boteler.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Morris of Me., Bocock, Pottle, Winslow, Wilson, Curry, Sedgwick, Harris of Md., and Schwartz.

Territories—Messrs. Grow, Perry, Smith of Va., Gooch, Waldron, Clark of Mo., Case, Vallandigham and Ashley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hickman, Bingham, Houston, Taylor, Nelson, Kellogg of Ill., Reynolds, Robinson of R. I., and Porter.

Elections—Messrs. Gilmer, Dawes, Campbell, Boyce, Marston, Stevenson, Gartrell, Stratton and McKnight.

Claims—Messrs. Tappan, Hoard, McClernand, Ely, Moore of Ala., Walton, Maynard, Hale and Hutchins.

Public Lands—Messrs. Thayer, Lovejoy, Cobb, Covode, Davis of Ind., Trimble, Vandever, Windom and Barrett.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Colfax, Woodruff, English, Adams of Ky., Alley, Davis of Miss., Craig of Mo., Helmick and Lee.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Carter, Kilgore, Burnett, Rice, Garnett, Conkling, Pryor, Edgerton and Anderson of Kentucky.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Briggs, Terry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette, Holman and Fenton.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Haskin, Palmer, Edmundson, Killinger, Somes, Hindman, Wood, Clopton and Fouke.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Washburn of Wisconsin, Clark B. Cochrane, Avery, Kenyon, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson of Missouri, Bouligny and Blair.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts. Scranton, McQueen, Leake, Moore of Kentucky, French, Dunn, Riggs, and McKean.

Agriculture—Messrs. Butterfield, Carey, Whiteley, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Wright, Bristow, Aldrich, Burch and Grow.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Etheridge, Burroughs, Woodson, Farnsworth, Clark of New York, Scott, Leach of Michigan, Edwards and Aldrich.

Militia—Messrs. Tompkins, Irvine, Jenkins, Webster, Quares, Ruffin, Wells, Packer and Simes.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Corwin, Burlingame, Barksdale, Morris of Pennsylvania, Branch, Boyce, Miles, Hill and Humphrey.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Potter, Verree, Craig of North Carolina, Adrain, Junkin, Reagan, Babbitt, Delano, and Leach of North Carolina.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Fenton, Foster, Sickles, Florence, Stokes, Kellogg of Michigan, Hall, Brabson, and Martin of Ohio.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Morris of Illinois, Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust and Terry.

Patents—Messrs. Millward, Stewart of Maryland, Barnham, Niblack and Frank.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Train, Beale, Keitt, McPherson and Peyton.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Jones, Howard, Babbitt and Foster.

Accounts—Messrs. Spinner, Kunkle, Blake, Graham and Allen.

Mileage—Messrs. Ashmore, Van Wyck, Loomis, Hardeman, and Robinson of Illinois.

Engraving—Messrs. Adrain, Covode and Maclay.

Expenditure in the State Department—Messrs. McKean, Stout, Barr, Love and Dawes.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Loomis, Quarles, Wells, Thomas and Train.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Stewart of Pennsylvania, Larrabee, Tompkins, Cooper and Morrill.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Hatton, Underwood, Blair, Hughes and Sherman.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Palmer, Martin of Virginia, Moore of Kentucky, Landrum and Stanton.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Brayton, Noell, Walton, Harris of Virginia and Nelson.

Joint Committee on the Library—Messrs. Pettit, Adams of Massachusetts, and Pugh.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Gurley, Haskin and Dimmick.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Davidson and Theaker.

Reagan and Hamilton of Texas protested against their appointment on the above list, observing that the interests of Texas had been disregarded in the matter of assigning her representatives to places on committees. After this the President's annual message was read. Memorials were referred to the committee on Elections, contesting the seats of Anderson, of Ky., and Davis, of Md.

Among the notices of intention to introduce bills are the following:— By Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, for nullifying all legislation in New Mexico legalizing or establishing slavery. By Mr. Otero (Dem.), of New Mexico, to provide a temporary government for Arizona, and to create the office of Surveyor General.

By Mr. Grow (rep.), of Pa., to permit the creditors of the government to sue in the courts of the United States.

The House voted *viva voce* for Clerk, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 221; necessary to a choice, 111. John W. Forney received 112.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced the following:—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of the power and patronage of the President of the United States in the power of removal and appointment to office, and report the number of officers of trust and profit under the control of the President excluding the army and navy, but including such as are under the control of the heads of departments, and the amount paid to those appointed to such office; also, further, to inquire whether any power and patronage is exerted to influence the legislation of Congress or any elections in the States or Territories, and whether any and what sums of money are paid or required to be paid by persons holding offices of trust and profit as contributions in support of elections, and to inquire whether the power and patronage are used by heads of departments over subordinates, mechanics and contractors. And also the allowance made to contractors of supplies and those employed to purchase government sites, vessels, engines, &c., transportation of stores, &c., and report by bill or otherwise.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.—Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th of January. The following is a brief synopsis of the speech: She stated she had received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French to send a plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of the representatives of the eight Powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich and deliberate (associating with the above Powers the Courts of Rome, Sardinia and Sicily), on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis. She accepted the invitation, but at the same time made known that she would steadfastly maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular government or constitution. She said she was in communication with the Emperor of France with a view to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus draw closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them. Alluding to the Chinese difficulty, she stated that she was preparing in concert and co-operating with the Emperor of the French in an expedition intended to compel redress, and the stipulations of the treaty. Referring to the San Juan affair, she said that a serious collision had been prevented by the judicious forbearance of her naval officers on the spot and by the equitable and conciliatory provisions and arrangements proposed on this matter by the government of the United States. She said the last embers of the disturbance in her East Indian dominions had been extinguished; also that she had concluded a treaty with Japan; and a treaty regarding boundaries with the republic of Guatemala. The public revenue she pronounced in a satisfactory condition. The estimates had been prepared with a view of placing the army and navy, and the defence of the country, upon an efficient footing. The volunteer movement was referred to with pride and gratification. A reform bill and other legislative measures were promised, and the speech winds up with an expression of gratitude for the general prosperity which prevails.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has caused a letter to be published in the *Moniteur*, dated Jan. 15, 1860, and addressed to M. Fould, Minister of State. In this letter he advocates important reductions in the tariff.

With regard to this free-trade programme, he is represented to have said, in reply to certain observations, "The manufacturers who exist solely because they are protected, have been aware of my intentions for five years, and have had plenty of time to prepare for the change. The system of prohibition has had its day, and I have not the power to raise the dead."

A commercial treaty between France and England was signed at Paris on the 23d. The terms were not authentically known, and it was reported they would not be published until the English Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his budget to Parliamemt. The report, however, is that the treaty embraces, on the side of France, the suppression of prohibitions, and a reduction of the duties on coal and iron. On the part of England, a reduction of the duties on wines, spirits, *articles de Paris* and silks.

An exchange reiterates a previous statement, that a portion of the French Imperial Guards had received camping equipage, and that the regiments quartered at Versailles are ready to move at a moment's notice for Italy, as the officers believe.

It was stated that the French Government was about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a most important charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior had informed all public functionaries that they must choose between remaining members of the association and retaining their offices as public functionaries.

It was also reported that the Papal Nuncio had delivered to M. Bariche a note from the Papal Government, dated January 7, containing a formal and official protest against the programme of the pamphlet, "*Le Pape et le Congres.*"

ITALY.

It is no longer a secret in Europe, that Victor Emanuel frankly and openly expressed his conviction that the cannon alone can solve the Italian problem. In view of this Napoleon had forwarded a highly important letter, dated December 31, to the Pope, in which he endorses the policy of the Paris phamphlet, and recommends his Holiness to surrrender the Romagna. It was read to the Pope on New Year's day, just as he had pronounced an allocution to Gen. Goyon, hinting at a disavowal of the paper by Napoleon.

The Pope has replied to Napoleon, positively refusing to cede the rebellious provinces. It is believed that the current events will lead to a war between Sardinia and Naples. The King of Sardinia had accepted the resignation of his ministry. Count Cavour was forming a new cabinet.

A solemn reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Cardinal Antonelli and the Prelates who heve been in opposition to him.

It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris has resigned his seat in the Council of the French Empire. His resignation is expected to give a more determined attitude to the clerical opposition to the Emperor's anti-Papal policy.

The Pope demands the recall of the French troops from Rome.

The Emperor of the French has written a second letter to the Pope. It was brief but emphatic. His Majesty is willing and anxious to remain as hitherto the eldest son of the Church, and continue to be deferential to the Holy Father in all things spiritual; but if his Holiness oppose the late propositions, *let him remember Henry the Eighth.*

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor, in the same letter, says that they shall be withdrawn if his Holiness persists; but that he (the Emperor) will cause a month's notice to be given to all strangers resident in the Eternal city.

PRUSSIA.

An address from Prussia, signed by fourteen thousand Prussian Roman Catholics, has been presented to the Pope, declaring that all Christendom will rise if the Pope is disturbed.

Prussia is increasing her army to forty thousand men.

Married:

In this city, on the 7th inst., by President Brigham Young, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHEARMAN and Miss ELIZABETH KAY, both of this city.

Of course we'd wish our friends "much joy!"
But then, they *have* it, surely;—
We wish them bliss without alloy,
Which may they keep securely.

Afresh in life they now begin,
With self-possessed complacency;
In Love's sweet lodge, take lessons in
Connubial Freemasonry.

To take in life an active part,
May strength to them be given;—
She's found the SHEARMAN of her heart,
And he—the *Kay* to heaven!

In Pleasant Grove, Feb. 25th, by Elder Lewis Harvey, Mr. FRANCIS BACON and Miss JANE LODER, both of Pleasant Grove.

Advertisements.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale several bushels of Hungarian Grass Seed, of my own raising, price six dollars per bushel, seven dollars per bushel when only a half bushel is taken, one dollar per gallon or 31¼ cts per quart: it can be obtained at my residence on South Temple St., one and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle, in this city, and at the residence of Preston Thomas in Lehi, Utah County. Wheat, Corn and Oats taken in exchange at Tithing Office rates. ELI B. KELSEY.
March 5, '60. 29-3t

TO RENT.

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling HOUSE, situated on 1st South Temple Street, a half block only from the Tabernacle. The house has a garden, a safe corral, a roomy barn and a stable attached. For particulars, enquire at the MOUNTAINEER OFFICE. 29-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a light brindle COW, crop off left ear, sway backed. No brands visible. She has recently had a calf. Prove property, and pay charges.
W. C. LEWIS,
29-3t Point of West Mountain.

THE UNION ACADEMY,

On the East Side of Union Square, G. S. L. City,

WILL BE READY FOR THE

ADMISSION OF SCHOLARS,

On the 9th of April next.

THIS Academy will be under the general supervision of Professor ORSON PRATT, and will commence with Messrs. ORSON PRATT, jun., and JAMES COBB, as Teachers; to whose aid other teachers will be added whenever the number of scholars may render it requisite.

No tuition will be charged to those who study Algebra, Surveying, or other higher branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Modern Languages, which, with whatever else may be taught, it is expected will be taught and learned in a thoroughly practical manner, for which instruments, chemicals, &c., will be furnished.

It is also designed, as rapidly as practicable, to provide, to some extent, tools used in the different mechanical departments, and give the students an opportunity to learn their use, and at the same time develop and preserve their physical energies.

Those who wish to attend the Union Academy will please to give notice thereof immediately, for the scholars to each teacher will be limited to the number he can properly take charge of and instruct.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sen.

NEW COMMISSION STORE.

EVERYBODY is invited to purchase at

BROWNE & THOMPSON'S

Agency and Commission Store,

East Temple St., opposite Miller & Russell's.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sugar or Coffee, 3lbs. for a Dollar.

Best merrimack prints, 18 cents per yard; good fast-color madder prints, from 15 cents per yard; bleached muslin, from 12½ cents per yard.

A complete assortment of Tinware. Boots and Shoes of every description. Fine Gunpowder and other Teas cheap. A choice lot of Linseys, Cottonades, Satinettes, English moleskins, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see.

Wheat, Barley, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Cheese, taken for goods.

New Milch Cows for Sale. 21-tf

ATTENTION!

Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,

(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.
26-6m

CUTLERY.

JOHN CLAYTON,

Manufacturer of Table Knives and Forks, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.,

RESPECFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Utah, and will be prepared promptly to execute all orders committed to his care. Among other parts of his profession, he is not surpassed in the Repairing of Knives and Forks, grinding and setting Razors and Scissors, sharpening and setting Saws, and every general variety of job-work. All kinds of tools ground and set.—Produce taken!

J. C. can be found at President Young's Blacksmith Shop, or at his residence, a block and a half east of the 8th Ward School-house. 29-tf

A RARE CHANCE.

Cash Valley is open for Thousands yet.

WANTED to buy, a Good FARM in the vicinity of Centerville, Farmington or Bountiful. Persons having Farms to sell in either of these localities, will hear of a purchaser by calling at the office of the MOUNTAINEER. 29-tf

1860!

Eventful Year!

BEST & HAWKINS

HAVE completed their New Establishment, opposite TOWNSEND'S HOTEL, East Temple Street, where they intend to continue business and accommodate their friends and patrons with any article in their trade.

A large quantity of superior

TIN WARE

on hand and for sale. The public generally will save per centage by purchasing of the Manufacturers.

N.B.—Job Work neatly and promptly executed. 29-4t

NOTICE.

INFORMATION is wanted, by F. and J. Low, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, of the whereabouts of John James Dodge, who left said place some twenty two years ago, and was last heard from in Pittsburg, Pa, in 1838. Some property has been left to said Dodge, and any one who knows of his whereabout will confer a favor by furnishing the information required as above. 29-1t

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY.

R. B. MARGETTS

BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is still at his old stand, northeast corner of Union Square, where he is prepared to make to order all kinds of MILL IRONS and MACHINERY. As he intends making up several

Wrought Iron Sugar Mills,

he would advice those wanting the same to give him a call.

He will warrant all work to be good and substantial. Remember, WROUGHT IRON MILLS; no bursting of cylinders, or breaking of cogs; and still better, a little cheaper than cast iron.

Blacksmithing in all its branches on reasonable terms, in the 19th Ward, G. S. L. City. 29-tf

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLES TAYLOR

STILL continues in the MARKET, and can be found at the old stand of Isaac Brockbank, one door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s, on Main Street, where he offers a superior quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Spare-ribs, Sausages, Candles, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Hams extra dried, to the purchase of which, he calls the attention of his friends and customers.

Give him a call.

Those indebted to him are respectfully invited to call and pay up, or close their account by note. 26-tf

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

and all other documents of like character; also

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND

and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.

He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF MONEY

in the United States and in Europe.

No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.

By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.

OFFICE—In Geo. Cronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
23-tf W. CLAYTON.

☞ HAND IN HAND ☜

BAKERY,

MAIN STREET.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I am still attending to my business at the

HAND IN HAND BAKERY,

On Main Street, opposite NIXON'S STORE.

And constantly keep on hand a No. 1 article of Light Bread, fresh every day,

Buns, Pound Cakes, Tea Cakes, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Epies, Rough and Readies, Rock Cakes, Mince Pies and Drop Cakes, Apple Pies and Chester Cake, Peach Pies, Custards, &c., &c.	Butter, Milk and Boston Crackers; Hard Bread, Soda & other Biscuits made to order

In connection with the above, the public can be accommodated at all REASONABLE HOURS with

Hot Coffee and Tea,
Stewed Oysters and Sardines,
Ham and Eggs,
Roast Beef,
Beef Steaks, &c.

In fact, a good Lunch, on reasonable terms, is prepared and got up on short notice. It is no trouble to wait on customers for the

READY PAY.

Having always on hand the best stock the market affords, and a long experience in the business, I flatter myself to be able to please my friends and the public generally with something good to eat by repeating their visits, as often as they feel inclined, at the

HAND IN HAND BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.

DANIEL GRENIG.

I will take superfine Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beef and Pork, Tithing Receipts, Wood, Potatoes, Cash and Store orders in exchange for the above commodities, so as to give everybody a chance to patronize the HAND IN HAND BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.

The travelling community are also invited to give me a call for their outfit across the plains with the "staff of life."

Remember the place is opposite Nixon's Store, on Main street, west side.
25-3m D. G.

GOOD TIMES COMING!!

MONOPOLY DONE AWAY.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG

T

BEG to inform the Farmers and Public in general that they are selling their

SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.,

Low for cash or ready pay, determined to make room for a new stock this summer; their prices will be found reasonable.

Call and examine; no trouble showing goods.
Teas, best quality, from $1 50 to $2 00 per lb.
Sugar, 3lbs for one dollar.
Coffee, 35 cents per pound.
State Nails, 30 cents per pound.
With every other article in proportion.
A few Hodges' best Steel Plows, at 75cts. per lb

Also Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Chopped Wheat for sale.

TRADERS AND PEDLARS

Will find it their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 26-tf

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber will return to the States on or about the 1st of April next, and will freight in connection with his own train, from thirty to fifty tons of Merchandize, or heavy machinery, at the following rates, contracts to be made by the 25th of the present month:

From Philadelphia, New York or Washington, to Utah, 20 cents per lb.

From Cincinnati, St. Louis, or St. Joseph, to Utah, 18 cents per lb.

From Omaha or Florence to Utah, at 17 cents per lb.

One half of freight money, CASH IN ADVANCE; the residue on the arrival of the train at the points agreed upon in the contract. Also, a lot of superior work oxen from five to seven years old in good working order, for sale at [illegible] price. The above rates [illegible] freight and insurance to the [illegible] of [illegible].

Address—GEO. W. ARMSTRONG, Provo City, Utah.

March 1st, 1860. 29-3t

A CHANCE FOR THE PEOPLE!

HURRAH! FOR TEXAS!!!

THOMAS BOX

HAS purchased the well assorted stock of goods of

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing (including in that list, first class-dress, frock, and overcoats), a great variety of the latest style of Prints, Hats, Caps, bleached and grey Domestics, Linseys, Jeans, Homespuns, Hosiery of all kinds; kid, buckskin, silk and thread gloves; Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children; and Teas of all good kinds; Coffee, Sugar; every variety of desicated vegetables,

PICKLES,

WINES, BRANDIES,

Of the best quality;

Whisky, Cordials, Brandied Cherries, Syrups, Sardines,

and in fact Fancy Groceries of every description.

Also, a fine assortment of Tin-ware, Ironware, and Saddle-trimmings; Yeast Powders, and plain and fancy Soaps; hunting and fishing appurtenances; including powder, lead, caps, and all kinds of shot; Medicines, including Castor Oil, Patent Pills and Bitters and Acids; Stationery—envelopes, letter, foolscap and note-paper; red, blue and black inks, desk-sand, &c.

Together with what generally bears the name of Yankee notions, and that includes everything that the human family requires.

Remember! GODDARD'S STORE, at the old stand of MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

THOMAS BOX.

P.S.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. Also, a few hundred Mules wanted. T. B.
21-tf

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY,

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

Come and see us at our Gallery.

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.
25-tf E. C. & Co.

CABINET TURNING.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have secured the services of JOHN POWELL, one of the best turners to be found in the Territory. Having had considerable experience, he can turn out all kinds of work in the first style. Give us a call, and you will be suited in work and price.

Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

E. M. CAST, 13th Ward,
On State Road, half a block north of Emigration Street, and opposite Heman Hyde's. 17-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL pay Cash for Butter, Eggs and Poultry, delivered at my residence in the 17th Ward, one house east of the Union Academy. I have a good Hodge Steel Plow (new) for sale cheap; it is ready to put in the ground.

DAVID WILKIN.
G. S. L. City, Feb. 21, 1860. 29-2t

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
12-tf

HOME

INDUSTRY

COMPETES WITH

EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand

A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,

AT HIS OLD STAND. EAST TEMPLE STREET;

and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Good Boots at $6 per Pair;

Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $2.

W. JENNINGS

Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

CALF SKIN,

at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER

LEATHER,

unequalled, in quality and price, in this Territory. Call and see.

☞ W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have the money to close your account, call and close by due bill. 12-tf

Original Poetry.

TO PARENTS.

BY E. A. SNOW.

Fathers and mothers! love for Zion's weal
Inspires the muse to proffer an appeal,
In Zion's name. Her welfare is our aim,
And mutual int'rest; therefore I will claim,
Not the indulgence of your list'ning ear,
Nor the vain plaudits sycophants would hear;
But your attention, thoughtful, calm and grave—
Your sober judgment I would fondly crave.

You all are stewards of what you possess:
You may abuse or use in righteousness;
And thus the children giv'n you of the Lord
May prove your curse, or prove a rich reward.

Early in life, is the direction giv'n
Which leads them down to hell or up to heav'n.
As outlines sketch'd in youth and infancy,
The manhood and the womanhood will be.
The infant mind is like an empty cell,
Where good and evil find a place to dwell,
And may, by culture, be enlarg'd and fil'd,
And truth and error, one or both, instill'd.

Our bodies, thro' exertion, strength obtain—
By exercise, to proper growth attain:
Let healthy, vig'rous limbs, inertly lie,
How soon they perish—ultimately die!
And without practice too, the mental powers,
Weak, unsupplied with needful, useful stores;
Will not arrive at their diploma'd worth,
Nor shed their own inherent lustre forth.
We cannot pow'rs and faculties create,
But 'tis our province, both to cultivate:
And while life's busy scenes are hurrying thro',
The most important is the first to do;
And surely none can more of worth combine,
Than the improvement of the youthful mind.

Will ignorance—will wit and sportive glee—
Will nonsense qualify your sons to be
Your representatives to carry on
The work you have commenced, when you are gone?
In high important offices to act—
As Zion's judges, business to transact
In things momentous for all Israel's sake,
With the salvation of the world at stake?

When education waits before your door—
When her rich streams in golden currents pour;
Altho' yourselves have not the time to sip,
Inspire your sons and daughters too, to dip.
Prompt them to mental service, while the mind,
Like pliant boughs, is easily inclined—
While they with readiness and pleasure take
The impressions which the sculptor's chisels make.

Your sons as heralds, soon must go abroad
To face the world—to teach the truth of God—
The wise—the erudite of earth to meet—
Knowledge with knowledge—mind with mind complete—
All their attainments criticised and tried,
Before tribunals of ungodly pride:
Where no apologies will be received,
And no mistakes and errors be retriev'd.

'Tis true, the Lord his Spirit does bestow,
And thro' that medium, streams of knowledge flow:
But when the opportunities are giv'n,
Thro' the o'er-ruling providence of heav'n,
For self-improvement; no one need expect
That God will smile upon our own neglect.
The Lord assists all those who do their part—
The dilatory ones must feel the smart.
Would not your bowels of compassion yearn
To think your child, in stranger lands must learn,
By force of cruel circumstances, what
He might have been, at home, in kindness taught?

Among the brutes, and brutish of our kind,
The pow'r of sinew rules, instead of mind:
Where cultivation sheds its genial ray,
Knowledge is pow'r, and mental strength bears sway.
As fins obscure the vision of the blind,
So ign'rance hides the lustre of the mind—
To rude unpolish'd gems, it will compare,
Till education stamps an impress there.
Should Zion's sons, in aught deficient be,
That will adorn, or yield utility?

And very soon your blooming daughters will
Their destin'd place as wives and mothers fill.
The best—the noblest boon they can receive—
The richest fortune, you have power to give—
The wealthiest patrimony under heav'n,
Is Education timely—wisely giv'n.
Not erudition's superficial gloss—
Its glitt'ring tinsel, and its flimsy dross,
Vain useless lumber—foolish, empty boast,
Which constitutes the braggadocio's toast.

Instead of fabled, false, fictitious glare,
Teach them what was—what will be, and what are;
Which will their minds with useful stores supply—
Expand, ennoble, and exalt them high,
Teach them the principles of life and health,
And make them rich with intellectual wealth:
As your best legacy, teach them to find,
By constant searchings, treasures for the mind:
All else will perish or elude their grasp,
Tho' much they cherish—tho' they fondly clasp;
But what they gather up of mental worth,
Will not forsake them when they leave the earth.

The pow'r of method students gain in school,
Forms a credential—constitutes a tool,
An operative instrument, whereby
Their own resources, they can self-apply.

Then, let your children be well taught in youth,
Upon the basis of eternal Truth—
Self-cultivated too, as well as taught—
Train'd to reflection, and inur'd to thought:
And both in Time, and in Eternity,
Your sons, as pillars, in the church, will be—
As chosen saviors on Mount Zion stand,
And sway the royal sceptre of command:
Your daughters too, as polish'd stones, will shine,
And ornament their parentage and line—
To grace—to dignify celestial courts,
Where the illustrious from all worlds resort;
And mingle in the high assemblies, where
The Holy Ones—the Gods and angels are.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 1860.

Gleanings.

Lamartine's Opinion of Women.—Woman, with weaker passions than man, is superior to him in soul. The Gauls attribute to her an additional sense—the divine sense. They were right. Nature has given woman two primal heavenly gifts which distinguish them, and often raise them above human nature—compassion and enthusiasm. By compassion they devote themselves; by enthusiasm they exalt themselves. What more does heroism require? They have more heart and more imagination than man. Enthusiasm springs from the imagination, and self-sacrifice from the heart. Women are therefore more naturally heroic than men. All nations have in their annals some of those miracles of patriotism of which woman is the instrument in the hand of God. When all is desperate in a national cause, we need not despair while there remains a spark of resistance in a woman's heart, whether she is called Judith, Clelia, Joan of Arc, Victoria Colonna in Italy, or Charlotte Corday, in our own day. God forbid that I compare those that I cite! Judith and Charlotte Corday sacrificed themselves, but their sacrifice did not recoil at crime. Their inspiration was heroic, but their heroism mistook its aim; it took the poignard of the assassin instead of the sword of the hero. Joan of Arc used only the sword of defence; she was not merely inspired by heroism; she was inspired by God.

A Bold Preacher.—The boldness of Samuel Davies will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When President of Princetown College, he visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution. The king (George II) had a curiosity to hear a preacher from "the wilds of America." He accordingly attended, and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house, in such terms as these: "He is a wonderful man!" "Why, he beats my bishops!" &c. Davies, observing that the king was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beautiful rebuke:—"When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence." The king instantly shrunk back in his seat, like a school-boy that had been rapped over the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers, "He is an honest man; an honest man." Not one of his silken bishops would have dared to give him such a reproof.

Varieties.

Some sharpers seem to act upon the assumption that, if they cheat a poor fellow out of his farm, he has *no ground for complaint.*

"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I go by?" "Humph," returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans: one to get killed in a duel, one to die with the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

A new sewing-machine, to collect rents, mend manners, and repair family breaches, is much needed.

An illiterate correspondent, who is given to sporting, wants to know when the "Anglo Saxon race," so much talked about, is to come off?

"Pat, if Mr. Jones comes before my return, tell him that I will meet him at two o'clock." "Aye, sir, but what shall I tell him if he don't come?"

A sweet and tender young woman is loved by both Christians and South Sea Islanders—by the former as something to marry, and by the latter as something to eat.

Prentice says, "Go down upon only one knee when you ask the hand of a young lady. If you go down upon both you may not be able to get up in time to escape the enraged father's boot."

Mrs. Partington says: "I haven't any desire to live longer than the breath remains in my body, if it isn't more than eighty years. I wouldn't wish to be a centurian, and the idea of surviving one's factories always gives me disagreeable censoriousness. But whatever is to be will be, and there is no knowing when a thing takes place till it expires."

Out in Calhoun county, Ill., a body with a head severed from the trunk was found recently. A coroner's jury was empaneled, and rendered the following verdict: "*Korener's Verdict.*—Wee, the jurors, finde the deceased cum to his death by the Hands of sum Pursen unnon with unlawful weeping naimed ax!"

The printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the penitentiary of that State, and but one in the State legislature. We believe there are printers in both houses of Congress, who got there, no doubt, by keeping bad company.

A man on passing through a gateway in the dark hit his nose against the post. "I wish that post was in h—l," said he. "Better wish it somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

A Yankee editor, noticing the decease of a rich subscriber, observes, that "he has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the uncontrollable possession of twenty thousand dollars per annum." Above twenty young men have sent addresses of condolence to her.

Advertisements.

HORSES VS. OXEN.

ONE or two span of Horses for sale, or to exchange for Oxen. Enquire at the Mountaineer Office. 24-tf.

DAFT'S
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Two doors south of Gresig's Bakery,
ON EAST TEMPLE STREET.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to return his thanks for the extensive patronage of his friends, and to state to them that he will continue to give his
WEEKLY ENTERTAINMENTS
every Monday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.
His Hall, situated opposite Nixon's Store, is commodious, well lighted, and ventilated with a critical view to health and comfort.
The best music is engaged permanently, and suppers and refreshments of the first call are furnished to order.
Convenience for Sleighs and Carriages will be found in the rear of the premises.
Intoxicating drinks are entirely prohibited, and policemen are engaged to prevent any riot or interruptions.
Persons wishing to get up private parties can arrange for the same on the most reasonable terms.
24-tf ALEXANDER DAFT.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY.
W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL attend to the collection of Debts, &c. Powers of Attorney, and all other legal documents, drawn up. Terms liberal.
Office in Mr. Ballan's Watch and Jewelry Store, East Temple Street, west side, G. S. L. City. 20-tf

AMY AND SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,
HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of
TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,
And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.
They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of
HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;
to their selection of
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;
as also to their choice collection of
GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,
to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.
N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat. 5-tf

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that I shall apply at the next regular term of the County Court of Box Elder County, for a grant to the Kanyon known as Grover's Kanyon. 25-tf WM. EMPY.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
JOHN C. TATTON
BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.
Produce taken in exchange for Hats.
Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.
Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.
Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, one small four year old STEER, mostly white, with red spots on sides and neck; ears red; crop off of right, with underbit; underbit in left. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
N. T. PORTER.
Centerville, Davis Co., Feb. 20, 1860. 28-tf

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
JOHN B. MAIBEN
WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.
Being Traveling Agent for the Mountaineer, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

GLOBE BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY begs to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
Rye Bread three times a week. 17-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH.
10,000 LBS. YARN WANTED!!
JAMES DOVE, having purchased new and improved machinery is prepared to make, Stockings, Socks, Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Jackets, Ladies' Hoods, &c., &c. He will purchase parties' material, or work it up on shares. For work, all kinds of produce taken.
JAMES DOVE, 20th Ward,
24-3m 4 doors south of Godbe's Drug Store.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SHOP at J. C. Little's Furniture and Carriage Establishment. 15-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.
FERGUSON & BLAIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.
OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.
They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.
WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.
We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.
Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.
☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

CLAUDE CLIVE
WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**
TAILORING DONE,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.
Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.
Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on
1-tf CLAUDE.

JAMES BIRD,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,
Second door south of Surveyor General's Office, ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.
MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,
TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,
COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,
WALKING CANES,
and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

SWITZERLAND!!
OCTAVE URSENBACH,
WATCH-MAKER.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, of every description, skilfully repaired and cleaned. Glasses, Hands, Main springs, etc., etc., on hand. Being a practical Watch-maker, I will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may honor me with their work.
Currency, Territorial, and City Scrip, Produce, Tithing, and work of every kind, taken for pay,
BUT NO TRUST.
SHOP at Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, Great Salt Lake City. 25-tf.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL AND SPROAT
BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they have commenced business in the first store north of George Goddard's, East Temple Street.
As workmen, they have to say that they have worked in the first tailoring establishments of New York, and feel assured that they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Their styles are of the latest fashions. Every kind of apparel made to order. Gentlemen's clothes renovated and repaired on reasonable terms. 25-tf

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!
A Large Supply of Ready-Made Clothing, Slab Steel for Plows, and an extensive Assortment of Cast Steel, for which we will take in Exchange, Grain! Grain! Grain!!!
STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.,
TO THEIR PATRONS!
THE undersigned have purchased the large and well selected STOCK of MERIT L. YOUNG, of the DESERET STORE, in this city, which renders their large and extensive assortment of **GENERAL MERCHANDIZE** complete.
They are now prepared to wait on their Patrons and the Public generally with a **STOCK** which enables them to compete with any in the Territory; and they assure their Friends that they will be satisfied with the **Prices.**
They have also purchased Mr. YOUNG'S GOODS at FAIRFIELD, where Mr. JAMES NEEDHAM, one of the firm, is on hand to attend to all customers and control the business of the house at that place.
☞ Southern Farmers will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 16, 1860. 22-tf STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IS CARRIED ON AT THE
MOUNTAINEER OFFICE;
ALSO,
POSTERS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, CARDS, &c.,
Executed on the shortest notice, and at fair prices.
BOOK-BINDING
DONE IN THE BEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
TEN Acres of Land, broken, and fenced, adjoining the Adobie Yard; also, in the 15th Ward, one or two small houses, with a half lot attached to each. For particulars apply at the Mountaineer Office. 24-tf.

NEW YORK.
PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
200 Broadway, New York,
Robt. W. Pulliam. | David Rankin.
Andrew J. Wills. | Eben Mason.
H. Mc D. McIlrath. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.
SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.
MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a
BUTCHER SHOP,
where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a
CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.
S. C. SNIDER,
At the same old place in 14th Ward,
12-tf G. S. L. City.

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.
WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of
FANCY DRY GOODS
ever brought to this market; consisting in part of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,
&c., &c.,
Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at
KIMBALL & CO.'S.
TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at
15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

HUGH MOON
PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of
MOUNTAIN DEW!
He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of
PURE, UNADULTERATED
WHISKY.
The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.
He has on hand a large supply of
BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.
He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of G. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.
Plows made and repaired, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work in the same line, attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.
The First Ward is determined to remain no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements 11-tf

THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
THE PURE POTEEN!
THE undersigned, returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the Old Potrery, in the 10th Ward, a superior
UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,
Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of
PURE CORDIAL.
The distillery is under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best producers in the art.
Terms, 25 per dozen, Retail.
A liberal deduction made to City and Country Dealers, and to those who purchase in large quantities.
22-tf. GEORGE RADDLEY.
Salem Tuttle, Agent
Next door to Clements' Store, East Temple St.

WILLIAM FRANCE, M.D.,
SURGEON, &c.
OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

JOHN KAY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. Corner of West Temple and 2nd South Streets.
"Whoso readeth, let him understand."
All persons indebted to me for medical services, are requested to call and settle immediately, and save cost. 21-tf

MRS. HARDIE,
MIDWIFE.
Residence—North-west corner of Taylor's Buildings, south Temple St.
Reference—Dr. Wm. France and all the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

NOTICE.
A HOUSE and a half Lot for Sale, in the 16th Ward. Cash, Wheat, or Stock taken for pay; Church pay taken in part. Apply to Thos. Hall, on the premises. 24-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.
HENRY E. BOWRING,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.
N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!
GILBERT & GERRISH,
HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of *SUPERIOR SELECTED*
MERCHANDISE.
The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.
THEY have marked their goods at the
LOWEST FIGURES,
and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.
☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.
3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

ALEX. C. PYPER,
DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs, Also,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c.
Together with
1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.
REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE,
One Door north of Miller & Russell's.
Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.
100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, in a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest styles.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS fashionable and very pretty.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 65c. to $1 60 per yard.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, a splendid variety of each.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
SUISSE MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOOKS, BRILLIANTEZ, and other white Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A GENERAL variety of DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
DON'T forget our splendid Kanyon WAGONS, a few left.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
DYE STUFFS of all kinds.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
28-3m